

Appendix

Reemployment Rights for the Disabled Veteran

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 1955

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to have reprinted herein an article appearing in the April 1955 issue of Performance, a monthly publication distributed by the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, the Chairman of which is my very good friend Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Mass, USMCR, retired.

The Committee is a voluntary citizens' committee which seeks to create a proper climate in which physically handicapped men and women workers can seek and find gainful employment suited to their skills and abilities. Under the able leadership of Chairman Mass, a native of my home State of Minnesota, the Committee is making an invaluable contribution in the field of the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. We are all deeply grateful to Mel Mass for his many contributions to the betterment of his fellow man.

I also want to call my colleagues' attention to the article below, inasmuch as it tells the very heartwarming story of how the people of Cloquet and Carlton, Minn., both situated in my district, are helping a blind Korean war hero and his blind wife toward a normal and self-sufficient life.

Jack Thornton, of Carlton, Minn., who became a hero when he tried to save his foxhole buddies from an exploding hand grenade, and was blinded permanently, married Joyce Ann Campbell, who is also blind, last year and the community built a home for them. Today Jack Thornton is learning a new job at the Wood Conversion Co. plant in Cloquet, Minn., thanks to the work of Mr. Mass' committee and the farsightedness of the management of the Wood Conversion Co. Jack has memorized the specially built control panel which enables him to operate a shredder at the plant. Signals from other parts of the production, normally relayed by flashing lights, will reach him via horn system.

The article is as follows:

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR THE DISABLED VETERAN

(By Adelbert C. Long, liaison officer, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, U. S. Department of Labor)

History will look back on section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act as a significant milepost in the long history

of veterans' benefits and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

It took the medical profession hundreds of years to progress from the pegleg of Long John Silver and the iron claw of Captain Jack to the ingenious prosthetic appliance of my fellow worker who, unknown to most of his close friends, lost a leg in northern Africa. And it took society equally as long to accept any real change in its concept of veterans' benefits from the land-grant reward that Rome gave Horatius:

"They gave him of the cornland,
That was of public right,
As much as two strong oxen
Could plow from morn till night."

to the right that Napoleon gave his old veterans to live out the rest of their lives at the Hotel Des Invalides. For it was not until Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 that there developed a brandnew philosophy that a government which could constitutionally compel a person to leave his employment to enter military service could also require his employer to reemploy him upon his release from service, "since the life and property of the employer as well as the lives and property of everyone in the United States are defended by such service."

It took Congress only 8 short years to take the next epoch-making step and add these important words to the reemployment rights section of the Universal Military Training and Service Act: "If not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such service but qualified to perform the duties of any other position in the employ of the employer, be restored to such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status, and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case."

But it is not enough to just pass a law to fulfill the intent of Congress and really assist the thousands of ex-servicemen who come under the protection of the reemployment rights statutes. The Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights in the United States Department of Labor is faced with the difficult task of the day-by-day administration of this important law.

The significance of this bread-and-butter veterans' benefit to the entire field of industrial relations was recognized when Congress in 1947 placed the responsibility for administration of the program with the Secretary of Labor through the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

Reemployment rights encompass much in the field of industrial relations, involving the management practices of business and the professions, wage and salary structures, and the collective bargaining agreements between management and labor; also, they are defined, clarified, and sometimes muddled by several hundred court decisions. Thus, the task of assisting a nonhandicapped veteran often ranges from simple compliance actions, such as providing correct and applicable information, to roundtable conciliatory negotiations or referral of the cases to the Department of Justice for court action. But this is relatively simple and easy compared to the efforts often expended on restoring a disabled veteran to "such other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform as will provide him like seniority, status and

pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances in his case."

Such situations often require a review of his Veterans' Administration medical history (with the veteran's permission, of course), consultation with other medical authorities, a study of jobs in the plant, conferences with vocational and rehabilitation specialists and job analysts, and the utilization of many other community facilities to try and find a suitable job for such handicapped ex-servicemen. But while this section of the law taxes the ingenuity and experience of the Bureau's staff, they are repaid many times in their personal satisfaction of finally placing a handicapped veteran in a job which will put him once more in the labor market as a full-fledged, self-supporting member of his home community.

Vincent McCoy, the Bureau's area representative in Minneapolis, simply glows with Minnesota pride when he tells how a veteran's hometown, his employer, the Veterans' Administration, two veterans' service officers, the newspaper and, in fact, everybody, all worked together to welcome a totally blind Korean veteran home with a wife, a job, and a new house. Jack Thornton was fighting with the Thunderbird Division (the 45th Infantry) in Korea when he seized a hand grenade thrown by the Reds and attempted to hurl it back to save himself and three other soldiers in his foxhole. It exploded and Jack Thornton won the Distinguished Service Cross but lost his sight.

When Jack got back home there was no reluctance on the part of G. F. Allen, personnel director of the Wood Conversion Co., to give him his full reemployment rights. It was only a question of finding the right job, converting a machine so he could handle it, clarifying his seniority rights to a different job classification, and other little details of a similar nature.

Mr. K. S. Ronsvedt, Veterans' Administration Rehabilitation training officer, surveyed all the jobs in the plant and suggested necessary technical changes and a machine conversion so that Jack could operate it. Mr. Allen had some of his engineers get busy on this. Meanwhile, Carlton County Veterans' Service officer, Charles Buehre, and Veterans of Foreign War Post Service officer, Howard Melde, kept a close eye on all the efforts to put Jack back on the job. "Vinc" McCoy, the Bureau's area representative, clarified the industrial relations problems of seniority and job classification.

While this was all going on, Harry Lawrence of the Carlton County New Graphic and the Pine Knot, local weekly newspapers, sparkplugged a community drive to provide a new house. Because Jack Thornton wasn't just loafing around all this time, he was busy courting and finally marrying pretty Joyce Campbell. To top it all off, Pope Pius XII sent a scroll with his personal blessings.

Of course, all reemployment rights cases don't have the glamorous trimmings of a blind hero, a romantic wedding, a good boss, and a charming new home in a wonderful town like Cloquet, Minn.

Harvey Driscoll, the Bureau's regional representative in Atlanta, spent a lot of time and effort in reinstating a veteran who had lost his left hand and couldn't perform the heavy duties of his former job. With the employer's cooperation, however, the veteran

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is once again employed and with the protection of his full seniority.

V. J. Meyl, the Bureau's regional representative in the Washington, D. C., office, became quite familiar with workmen's compensation laws and second injury claims before he got a veteran with defective vision back to work in a steel mill.

Jack Warshaw, in the Cleveland office, had lengthy negotiations with company officials and two different unions before he was able to restore a veteran who had lost the use of his left hand.

And sometimes employers don't cooperate. Jim Higgins, regional representative in Kansas City, insisted upon the reemployment of a diabetic veteran whose employer was most reluctant to reemploy him. The veteran thanked him for his efforts, and wrote, "They (the employer) said they would have to put me back to work or face a court fight, so the next day, November 18, I was called back to work. I again wish to thank you for all your help."

And so it goes in all 17 offices of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights every day throughout the country. A good law on the books and the earnest, sincere efforts of these specialists in reemployment rights spell self-respect and gainful employment for hundreds of returning handicapped veterans.

Big Four Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1955

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the proposed Big Four conference, I should like to insert in the RECORD the following interview with Dr. Joseph A. Mikus:

The Catholic Universe Bulletin, Cleveland, Ohio, published in its issue of April 29, 1955, the following interview with Dr. Joseph A. Mikus, director of the Slovak League Press Bureau in Washington, D. C.:

"EX-SLOVAK DIPLOMAT SAYS: 'BIG FOUR CONFERENCE? SURE, IF RUSSIA—'

"A former Slovak diplomat here this week urged the west to demand that Russia first establish basic human rights in Red-ruled nations before agreeing to any Big Four conference.

"He is Joseph Mikus, doctor of political science and director of the Slovak League Press Bureau, Washington. His remarks were made in an interview and in a talk at a fourth-degree Knights of Columbus banquet honoring Abbot Theodore Kojls, of St. Andrew Abbey.

"Mikus was in the diplomatic service of Slovakia before the Communists took the country. He escaped in 1948 and has been in the United States 3 years.

"He said the captive peoples of Europe will look upon any East-West conference as a sell-out—unless the West takes a firm and united moral stand for individual freedom. He said the free world should demand that the Kremlin guarantee certain minimum conditions before any meeting. He added:

"Those conditions must apply to Russia and its satellites and include:

"Freedom of religion—no government can rule with justice if it attempts to separate the people from God.

"Right of habeas corpus—no state can imprison a man without making a charge and bringing him to a speedy trial before an impartial court. I was in prison three times,

for months at a time, and was never charged with any crime.

"Free elections—the government must receive its power from the people.

"Those are the minimum conditions. Suppression of those basic rights by the Kremlin is the heart of the East-West problem. There can be no solutions, no agreements, until Russia restores those freedoms—or the United States surrenders them."

"Mikus said the West must demand that Russia respect its obligations to the U. N. or get out.

"He doesn't expect the Communists to accept those demands. But he thinks that their rejection will give the West a chance to take the propaganda ball away from the Kremlin.

"He said the United States should pursue a propaganda appeal to the nationalism of 128 millions living in the captive nations—the Ukraine, White Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Bohemia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the Baltic countries. Mikus pointed out that the Communists have had great success in appealing to the nationalism of colonial peoples. He said that we can turn that weapon against the Reds. He added:

"Such a series of actions would create an entirely new world situation. It would produce instability in the Kremlin orbit. It would begin the disintegration of communism from within.

"But first the West must stiffen its attitude toward Moscow. When these captive peoples rise up, we must be ready to help; ready to supply them with guns—just as the Communists do in stirring up trouble in the free world."

A Joint Committee on the Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the power of the purse is the constitutional birthright of Congress. But the efforts of Congress to control expenditures have been repeatedly frustrated in recent years. Recurring Treasury deficits, huge Federal outlays for defense and civilian purposes, and the rising burden of the public debt, are fundamental factors in inflation and jeopardize the fiscal solvency of the Nation.

There is growing recognition that Congress is poorly organized and equipped to perform its fiscal control function, that is, the function of reviewing and passing on the Federal budget and determining the fiscal policies of the Government. No substantial change has been made in the process of congressional review of the budget since the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 was adopted. Legislative procedures which may have been adequate 35 years ago in reviewing annual budgets of less than \$4 billion seem ill-designed to cope with the \$65 billion budgets of today.

In the simpler days of earlier decades members of the appropriations subcommittees could intelligently review the smaller budget requests of executive agencies. But today the activities of the Federal Government have become so vast in scope and size, extending not only

throughout this country but throughout the world, and the Federal budget has become so big and complex that Congress is no longer able to cope with it effectively.

There is an insistent and growing demand both in Congress and among the taxpayers that we develop a more efficient and effective system of handling the annual appropriation bills. Critics say that the existing fiscal machinery and procedures of Congress are fragmented and dispersive, affording little or no coordination in the consideration of revenue and spending measures. The appropriation process is piecemeal in nature, each supply bill being separately considered by different subcommittees in each chamber, but without consideration of their interrelationships or of the overall aspects of expenditure and revenue programs.

The recurring logjam of appropriation bills at the end of recent sessions of Congress has required the passage of a series of continuing resolutions in order to keep the Government going. This has handicapped the planning of public programs and delayed the adjournment of Congress. The public business cannot be operated successfully or economically when its policies and programs are held in suspense for several weeks or months of the new fiscal year.

For many years congressional review of the President's budget estimates has failed to achieve a balanced budget or substantial economies. Reductions voted by the House of Representatives have been largely restored by the Senate. In many cases the cuts ordered by Congress have merely postponed the necessary appropriations which were subsequently made up by deficiency measures. Sometimes reductions voted by Congress have been arbitrary, such as flat-percentage cuts or rigid limitations on personnel or other items. Arbitrary or meat-ax reductions, flat-percentage cuts, and rule-of-thumb restrictions raise a question concerning the ability of Congress intelligently to review the President's budget.

Congressional control of public spending is affected by the stake which various organized interest and sectional groups have acquired in particular appropriations such as subsidies to farmers and shippers and appropriations for public improvements. Responsibility for Federal finances is diffused in Congress between various legislative committees which authorize expenditure programs and the Committees on Appropriations which appropriate funds to carry on these programs. The budget submitted by the President is broken into bits and pieces and considered piecemeal by 10 subcommittees in each House, each acting independently of the others.

A true budget includes income as well as expenditures, but for almost a century separate committees in Congress have passed on tax legislation and expenditure programs. The revenue program is not regarded as a part of the budget and hence over-all consideration of fiscal policy is never achieved. As a result of these conditions there is a growing belief in Congress and among students of public finance that basic reforms need to be made in our Federal budget system.

Numerous proposals for improving the budgetary procedures of Congress have been made in recent years. The most promising among them, I believe, is that for the creation of a Joint Committee on the Budget. A Joint Budget Committee was created by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946—section 138—but it has failed to function since 1949. There is strong sentiment in Congress, however, for its revival. Bills to recreate a Joint Committee on the Budget have been introduced in both Houses in the last three Congresses. And the McClellan bill has twice passed the Senate, first on April 8, 1952, by a vote of 55 to 8, and second on May 23, 1953, under unanimous consent. Senator McCLELLAN has again introduced his bill, S. 1805, in the current Congress.

CASE FOR A JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

First. A Joint Committee on the Budget would give Congress that overall, coordinated view of Federal revenues and expenditures which the existing fiscal machinery of Congress fails to furnish. The revenue committees are tax-minded; the appropriating committees are expenditure-minded; what is now needed is a budget-minded committee that will look at both the income and outgo sides of the fiscal picture in their interrelationships.

Second. The Joint Budget Committee would inform and advise, but not supersede or trespass upon the jurisdiction of, the separate standing Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. It would have functions on the spending side similar to those performed on the revenue side since 1926 by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. The latter committee with a competent staff has rendered invaluable assistance to the taxing committees of Congress for a quarter of a century. Similar results may well be expected from a joint budget committee.

Third. Under the existing system of separate appropriating committees, the whole complex problem of considering the expenditure needs of the Government is considered twice by two bodies acting independently. Apart from the additional work thereby entailed, this system provokes differences of opinion that often threaten to deadlock the two Houses and cause long delays in conference. At best, these differences can only be adjusted through resort to conference committees, whose action is rarely satisfactory to either House. The proposed joint budget committee would facilitate agreement between the two Houses in the formative stages of the appropriation process, and thus tend to minimize later differences and avoid the disadvantages and delays of the conference committee system.

Fourth. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 set up a procedure for the orderly formulation by the Executive of fiscal proposals and for their submission to the Congress as a unified budget. No comparable procedure has been set up in Congress for considering revenues and expenditures together as two interrelated aspects of a single problem. Some such innovation would improve the efficiency of the Government and allow better coordination between the executive and legislative branches in the fiscal field.

Broadly conceived, the proposed Joint Committee on the Budget would in effect be a lens through which all appropriation and revenue measures could be viewed in relationship both to what the Nation needs and to what the Nation can afford.

Fifth. With the great growth of the Federal Government and its functions, some method of reducing the burdens of bicameralism in the appropriation process seems advisable. A joint committee to coordinate the action of both chambers is obviously better suited to the survival of soundly conceived executive budget programs or to the substitution of legislative plans than are separate committees in each chamber acting entirely independently of each other.

Sixth. The joint committee would concern itself largely with major categories of both sides of the budget program, would endeavor to correlate all fiscal and economic implications, and would, with its avowed interest in the balancing problem, express its views on maximum limits for revenues and expenditures.

Seventh. It is contemplated that the joint committee would deal chiefly with the broad aspects of the budget and would not supplant the other fiscal committees of Congress. A budget reviewed on the basis of conferences between the members and staff of the joint committee on the one side, and Budget Bureau officials on the other, would be presented to Congress with added prestige, since it would represent not only the opinion of the President, but also, to a greater or lesser extent, that of key Members of Congress.

Eighth. Such a joint committee would be a definite, permanent, and continuously available agency to which Congress would look for the development and maintenance of a systematic fiscal program, and which would be in a position to indicate limits on both revenues and expenditures.

Ninth. The desirability of increased expert staff aids for the Appropriations Committees has been long felt and frequently advocated by their own members. With annual budgets now running around \$65 billion, a larger and more expert appropriation staff is obviously needed to make a much more intensive scrutiny and screening of the President's budget requests than the present small staffs of those committees are able to make. Economy can be gained only by detailed knowledge of every request for funds and the actual need for them.

have inserted in the Record some timely observations by Fred W. Slater, one of the outstanding newspapermen of the Midland Empire, which appeared in the St. Joseph News-Press, St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday, May 3, 1955. This article is a timely reminder to the people of America of the vital role of the great valley in our economy and national defense:

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

The frontier a century ago, the Mississippi Valley today is not only the geographic but also the economic heart of the Nation. That conviction grows on one after reading *How Great Is Our Valley*, a publication of the Mississippi Valley Association. Today, where trappers and hunters were the only businessmen, vast agricultural and industrial developments have taken place. Despite the rapid strides made in a century, the full potential of industry, commerce and transportation in the valley cannot be estimated.

Few persons realize that the Mississippi Valley, composed of major parts of all of 23 States, is rapidly becoming the world's greatest manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and mining center. The goal of the association, as outlined in their pamphlet, is to safeguard and advance the economic security and prosperity of the entire area. It is particularly interested in the development of industry in the midcontinent area where it is close to the sources of raw material, and the center of population as well as being remote from future foreign aggression.

As many realize, the Mississippi Valley Association is primarily interested in water problems, such as improvement of rivers for navigation, adequate flood control, and conservation of water resources. At the same time, the association is also interested in the practical development of a coordinated system, not only of waterways, but also of railroads, highways, airways, and pipelines. Such a system, the group believes, should be developed to give the area a competitive parity with other parts of the Nation. It is also promoting an expanded export trade with the area and the Gulf area and the formulation of a sound permanent agricultural program.

The pamphlet describes this part of the Nation as "A country that gives substance to a man's dreams, that gives him room to achieve his ambition. A country whose fat black soil gives food in minerals and timber, water and power, and transportation provide the raw stuff of which our American way of life is formed." Maximum benefits can be obtained, the association believes, by furtherance of flood control, navigation, irrigation, power development, soil conservation, upstream flood prevention, wildlife conservation, reforestation, recreation, and conservation of underground waters. The program is ambitious and far-reaching and it must be if the area is to achieve its rightful destiny.

Of particular interest to the Midland Empire area are the sections of its platform dealing with this section of the valley. One goal is the completion of authorized agricultural levees to protect 1,500,000 acres of Missouri River bottom land and public and private installations worth in excess of \$2 billion. Another is a 9-foot channel from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of the Missouri as well as appropriations for channel and bank stabilization work on the same stretch. The levees, the association notes, would prevent recurring, staggering losses from floods and other basin work would insure sufficient water during drought periods to provide water for municipalities as well as carry sewage discharges in a safe fashion.

Take a look at a map the next time you have a chance and see just how large this Mississippi Valley is. It stretches from the Appalachians to the Rockies and from the

How Great Is Our Valley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. W. R. HULL, JR.

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to

Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their web-like tributary are the moist filaments which hold the area together. Look at it again and think of the crops it grows, the products it manufactures, and you will realize it is truly the workshop, the foodshop, and the natural resources storehouse of America.—F. W. S.

New Press Credo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR.
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include an article from the New York Herald Tribune of May 18, 1955, setting forth a new press credo by Ogden Reid, the able, dynamic, and progressive young president and publisher of one of America's great newspapers, the New York Herald Tribune. This is well worth reading:

OGDEN REID OFFERS NEW PRESS CREDO—FIRST ESTATE, NOT FOURTH, HE SAYS

Ogden R. Reid, president and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, offered last night a new credo for the American free press which, he said, faces a major change today in a world contrasting in both time and space.

He called on the press to assert aggressively its support of the traditional American liberties with new sense of responsibility and with vigorous adherence to its own traditional principles of fearlessness of action, integrity of news reporting, and editorial candor.

SIGMA DELTA CHI DINNER

Addressing the 23d annual journalism awards dinner of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Reid said the fourth estate has now become the first estate, because without the free press there can be neither freedom nor free government. The press, he said, today must help to make history, not just write it.

Basic to a credo for the free press in this period of history, he asserted, should be the reaffirmation of certain inalienable truths by which this Nation has guided itself to greatness. Freedom, civil liberties, staunch partnership with other free nations, freedom of enterprise, responsible management-labor relations, a strong 2-party system and willingness to provide haven for the oppressed are among those he cited.

Prefacing his credo with words uttered by great editors of the past on fundamentals of a free press, Mr. Reid turned to the changes which have overtaken the press today through such new media of communication as radio, television, and motion pictures and the development of news magazines. These, he said, will help to give healthy stimulation to the press and all will be able to live with each in mutual prosperity.

CREDO FOR THE FREE PRESS

Mr. Reid outlined the credo for the free press as follows:

"I. Today, we are the first estate and not the fourth, for without the free press, there can be neither freedom nor free government.

"II. We must help make history—not just write it. A passive press that only records, will write itself and freedom into oblivion.

"With objectivity in the news: candor and firmness on the editorial page—we must

thoughtfully and resolutely direct the searchlight of truth on the great problems and opportunities of our time.

"We must continue to win the respect of all readers in the absolute integrity of the news columns. The right of the reader to all the facts is paramount. A reporter should not allow emotion or personal opinion to distort the news he writes.

"III. Our actions must be characterized by independence and courage. The conscience of America and the free world must be our guide. No government or party must sway us from what we believe to be right and just.

"IV. We must hold aloft our ideals and calmly seek practical solutions to them. The cynic and the special pleader should hold no high place in our counsels. We must always have the courage to hope and to believe.

"V. We must reaffirm certain inalienable truths, namely:

"(a) Our freedom is inseparable from the freedom of others. We cannot give our sanction to slavery wherever it may exist.

"(b) Individual rights, due process and the maintenance of our civil liberties are basic to all other freedoms, including that of the free press.

"(c) Godless communism cannot win against an aroused, God-fearing, and spiritually minded nation and world.

"(d) The United States should stand as a strong, steady partner with its allies and member nations of the free world—dedicated to peace, but never at any price.

"(e) Governments are created to humanely serve mankind, not to enslave it. Equally, government office is a public trust to be given not lightly and entrusted only to the worthy.

"(f) The economy of our country and that of the free world must rest on freer trade and greater monetary convertibility. Free enterprise, that has the initiative to discharge its social responsibilities, is basic to our economic way of life. The dream of individual opportunity and liberty must not be lost sight of in the quest for security. Collective bargaining—on the part of management and labor—must be both responsible and flexible, if economic statesmanship is to prevail over economic politics.

"(g) A strong two-party system is basic to our form of government. The constitutional balance between the Federal Government and the States, along with a proper separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, must be vigorously maintained. The active participation of our citizens in local, municipal, and State government is necessary if our political system is to stay dynamic and representative of all.

"(h) The United States must stand, always, as the haven for the oppressed and dispirited—the land that welcomes the courageous and the hard working.

"A free press will remain free only so long as its practitioners are free from fear, from politics, from yielding to pressure groups, from cowardice—free, at all times, to print whatever is believed to be right for our people and our country. To all these freedoms we are dedicated."

Articles by George D. Dean Give Clear Analysis of Trinity River Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. George D. Dean, the associate editor of the

Sacramento Bee, in Sacramento, Calif., has written some excellent articles which appeared in the Sacramento Bee, the Fresno Bee, and the Modesto Bee in regard to the Trinity River project with particular reference to the proposal made by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s so-called partnership proposal to build the powerhouses. Because these articles give an excellent general outline of the project, as well as a clear analysis of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s proposal, I include their insertion in the Record at this point for the information of the Members of the House.

[From the Sacramento Bee of May 10, 1955]

STORY OF TRINITY DAM SEEMS FROM GRIM
FIGHT TO HOLD BACK DESERT

(By George D. Dean)

The story of the Trinity Dam and controversial powerhouses does not begin on the Trinity River. It properly has its origin in the semiarid plains on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, reaching from a point near Los Banos south to western Kings County. This is the largest agricultural area in California for which a surface water supply has not been provided.

In the wells from which the irrigation water is being pumped, the water table is dropping at an alarming rate.

It is a grim race as to whether the water will run out first or the pumping costs become so exorbitant as to make farming economically unfeasible.

In either case these fertile acres would revert inexorably to a desert.

ENGINEERING PROBLEM

The Bureau of Reclamation long has had plans to bring this productive area into the Central Valley project.

To do so represents a highly complex engineering problem.

It would involve the construction of a reservoir on San Luis Creek in the Coast Range Mountains west of Patterson.

But except on rare occasions San Luis Creek flows at little more than a trickle and its canyon is a dry gulch most of the year. To fill San Luis Reservoir it would be necessary to utilize surplus water from the Sacramento River.

This water would be pumped from the CVP's Delta-Mendota Canal into the reservoir, whence it would flow by gravity to irrigate the west side San Joaquin Valley acres.

Hoisting the water from the canal into the reservoir would require an enormous amount of power.

PGE GETS THE POWER

For this electric energy the Bureau of Reclamation looked first to the Kings River in the Sierra Nevada east of Fresno. There the Bureau proposed to construct a multiple purpose project to supply additional irrigation water for the San Joaquin Valley and generate the power to operate the San Luis pumps.

But the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. also sought a permit to build a powerplant on the Kings.

Hearings were conducted by the Federal Power Commission. The examiner recommended that the permit be granted to the Bureau of Reclamation on the ground it would serve more beneficial uses.

But the FPC itself arbitrarily overruled its own examiner and awarded the permit to the PGE.

PROTECTED BY MCKAY

Oscar Chapman, then Secretary of the Interior, appealed the decision to the Federal courts. But in the meantime there was a change of administration in Washington. D. C. Chapman was succeeded by Douglas McKay and one of McKay's first acts was to order the Bureau to drop the suit.

That, temporarily at least, killed the San Luis project.